Mr. F. Williams

Provincial Freeman

AND WEEKLY

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, EMIGRATION, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

Freeman

ADVERTISER.

"SELF RELIANCE IS THE TRUE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE."

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Poetry.

The Cradle Song of the Poor.

Hush! I cannot bear to see thee
Stretch thy tiny hands in vain;
I have got no bread to give thee,
Nothing, child, to ease thy pain.
When God sent thee first to bless me,
Proud, and thankful too, was I;
Now, my darling, I, thy mother,
Almost long to see thee die.
Sleep, my darling, thou art weary;
God is good, but life is dreary.

I have watched thy beauty fading,
And thy strength sink day by day;
Soon, I know, will Want and Fever
Take thy little life away.
Famine makes thy father reckless,
Hope has left both him and me;
We could suffer all, my baby,
Had we but a crust for thee.
Sleep, my darling, thou art weary;
God is good, but life is dreary.

Better thou shouldst perish early,
Starve so soon, my darling one,
Than live to want, to sin, to struggle
Vainly still, as I have done.
Better that thy angel spirit
With my joy my peace were flown,
Ere thy heart grow cold and careless,
Reckless, hopeless, like my own.
Sleep my darling, thou art weary;
God is good, but life is dreary.

I am wasted, dear, with hunger,
And my brain is all opprest,
I have scarcely strength to press thee,
Wan and feeble, to my breast.
Patience, baby, God will help us,
Death will come to thee and me,
He will take us to his Heaven,
Where no want or pain can be.
Sleep, my darling, thou art weary;
God is good, but life is dreary.

Such the plaint, that late and early,
Did we listen, we might hear,
Close beside us,—but the thunder
Of a city dulls our ear.
Every heart, like God's bright Angel,
Can bid one such sorrow cease;
God has glory when His children
Bring His poor ones joy and peace!
Listen, nearer while she sings
Sounds the fluttering of wings!

—*Household Words.*

Literature.

From Harper's Magazine.

The Rattlesnake and its Congeners.

Of all animated life, the serpent at first sight, is the most repulsive; and yet, with the species, there is such a combination of the beautiful, the terrible, and the mysterious, that the beholder, in spite of himself, is attracted by their appearance. The association of the animal with the fall of our first parents, no doubt, to the Christian mind, gives it a vague and undefined interest; but with all heathen nations, and from the remotest times, the serpent has occupied the most prominent place, not only as a deity, but as the fittest physical representative of spiritual qualities. Upon the earliest monuments of Egypt, Syria, Greece, India, China, and even on those of the conventionally newer nations of America—in fact, every where on the globe—it has ever been made typical of wisdom—power—duration—the good and evil principles, and of eternity. "It has entered into the mythology of every nation, consecrated almost every temple, symbolized almost every deity, was imagined in the heavens, stamped upon the earth, and ruled in the realms of everlasting sorrow." Moses lifted up a brazen serpent in the wilderness, and those afflicted who looked upon it lived, and thus it was made to shadow forth the mightiest event wrought for the redemption of mankind; yet why it has been thus universally used, seems impossible of solution. The ancients attempted various explanations, but all founded upon fabled qualities, for they evidently knew little of the natural history of the animal, and instead of describing the living, breathing thing, merely repeated and exagerated those strange attributes ascribed to their deified representations.

The most striking hierograms in which the serpent occurs are those of Egypt, and usually appear over the entrances of their great temples; these are composed of a pair of extended wings, a globe, and two serpents: the globe signified the simple essence, the wings the penetration of universal power, the serpents the life-giving principle. This expressive compound emblem has been found by Mr. Layard among the supposed ruins of Nineveh; it also occurs on Syrian and Persian temples. Aztec ruins in Mexico are still to be seen, composed of large stones, in which some particular layer is projected from the plain wall, and ingenuously sculptured so as to represent a huge snake encircling the edifice. Stone works of vast extent, in the forms of serpents, penetrated or surrounded the Druidical temples of the early Britons. Our own fertile valleys of the West are filled with tumular monuments, a mile in length, erected by the early inhabitants of this continent, representing pythons in every form, and displaying a perfect sympathy of intention with similar creations in the Eastern world.

Of the connection of the serpent with the temptation of Eve, we have heard a strange story related by an American traveler in Egypt, who was noted among his companions for his willingness to intrude upon out-of-the-way and admitted-to-be dangerous places. An Arab guide, perceiving this peculiarity, offered, for a consideration, to conduct him into the interior of one of the large pyramids, and show him a room, upon the walls of which was a picture no Frank had ever seen. The bargain was at once consummated, and the parties entered the structure, and after sliding down an inclined plane of some hundred feet, they came upon a large room, out of which led a narrow and half choked-up communication with an adjoining apartment. This apartment reached, the Arab lit his torches, and exposed to the astonished gaze of the traveler a painting, fresh as if the work of yesterday, representing a serpent with human arms and legs, handing an apple to an Egyptian woman; both figures relieved by the conventional trees peculiar to such early art. If this story be true—and we have no reason to doubt its authenticity—we have a pictorial representation of the Fall of Man, possibly more ancient than even the Mosaic account.

A large portion of the rings, necklaces, and bracelets found in ancient tombs are formed of single or combined serpents, beautifully varigated by different colors in gold, precious stones, and enamels; and the commonest form of household Gods of the Mexicans and Peruvians was the same, and probably it was a favourite example of their finer jewelry. This emblem is also dug out of our western mounds, sculptured in fine basalt, and betraying a vast amount of labor and excellent art. As the light of Christian civilization dawned upon mankind, the mythological character of this form of life seems to have become more disregarded, until now it is only alluded to in such a connection as is indicative of the deplorable ignorance of early times—yet there is a taint left in our natures for the old superstition; for we still maintain, with the ancients, a predilection for ornaments of the serpent form; and we daily meet in the rich saloons of Europe, and of our own country, fingers as delicate as Pharaoh's daughter's glistering with snaky rings, and arms more beautiful than Cleopatra's that are encircled by the golded asp.

Our object is not, however, to deal with the vague and often sublime fancies of the ancients regarding the serpent, but to treat of its history in the spirit of the age—when speculation gives way to truth, and the fables of times past are forgotten in the interesting facts brought forth by the naturalist and other close observer of the Creator's works. A general division of serpents may be made in the distinction which lies between those which kill by muscular pressure and those which destroy their prey by poison. The latter class are comparatively few in number, and may be considered exceptions to the general rule; for all boas, pythons, and most snakes, depend for their subsistence upon the power they possess of crushing their prey in enveloping folds. The assertion that most serpents in temperate climates are harmless, can not readily be assented to; for the Englishman, who has not a really dangerous specimen on his native island, shrinks from their presence with all the fear that he betrays when he meets with the really death-dealing cobras of the jungles of India; and it is remarkable, that Europeans residing in that country, soon become indifferent to the vicinity of the most destructive wild beasts of prey, but can never conquer their dread of snakes. The same thing may be said of the enlightened mind every where, for it recoils from the presence of serpent life.

This terror is one of the most defined instincts of human nature, for it exists without having been founded upon any direful experience, and can not be overcome by reason; yet most serpents are beautiful, and in their adornment, combine with unequaled grace all the brilliant colors of the most precious mosaics. We knew an excellent artist who had a taste for natural history, and being favorably situated for gratifying a long indulged wish, he determined to place upon canvas the gorgeous beauties of the rattlesnake. It so happened that while he was busied with the last touches upon a portrait of a lovely girl—was adding the rich carnations to the lips, the azure to her eyes, and the sunny auburn to a profusion of glowing locks, he received the announcement that a just killed rattlesnake was at his disposal. A few moments only elapsed before his sitters were changed. In place of all that was beautiful—in place of intelligence—in place of woman in her loveliest estate, there was reared the form, according to our instinctive ideas, of the most repulsive of created things. By a happy conception the serpent was arranged in a most natural attitude of defence; its mouth was open, its fangs displayed, and the enthusiastic painter began his work. Soon by the aid of chalk the spiral and expressive form was produced upon the canvas; next was seized the pallet, the colors all beaming in flesh tints, the pencils still glowing with the imitating hues of Hebe; but all in their purity found a place upon the serpent's form. The delicate pink, the softened carmine, the the Tyrian blue, the deep auburn, were not only necessary, but just as they appeared in their clearness and purity, so did they most approach the original, and aid in starting forth a picture of horrid fascination. With the hand of genius the labor of an hour made the task complete—the effect was magically produced—a vivid glowing lesson had been taught, that the thing we love and worship in nature, or shrink from with terror, are but combinations of the same charming effects of form and color; and that in our own minds, and out and out in the outward things, is the beauty of hideousness that attracts or repels.

Serpents, says a distinguished naturalist, have been improperly regarded as animals degraded from a higher type; but their whole organization, and especially their bony structure, demonstrate that their parts are as exquisitely adjusted to their habits and sphere of life, as is the organization of any animal conventionally superior to them. Nothing can be more wonderful than to see the work of feet and fins performed by a modification of the vertebral column. As serpents move chiefly on the surface of the earth, their danger is greatest from pressure and blows from above; all the joints are fashioned, therefore, to resist yielding, and sustain pressure in a vertical direction; there is no natural undulation of the body upward and downward—it is only permitted from side to side. The serpent, simple as it is in form, can, by the wonderful wisdom displayed in its creation, outswim the fish, outleap the jerboa, and suddenly loosing the close coils of its couching spiral, it can spring into the air and seize the bird upon the wing; for all these creatures have been known to fall its prey. The serpent, without arms or talons, can outwrestle the athlete, and crush the tiger in the embrace of its ponderous overlapping folds; and instead of being obliged to lick up its food as it glides along, it uplifts its crushed prey to its mouth, grasped in the death-coil as in a hand.

There are properly no sea snakes, although we hear much of sea serpents. Most snakes swim well in water, but they must have their head out to breathe, else they will drown about as soon as the lower orders of most land animals. Eels are not snakes, and most people are conscious of the fact; yet few can tell the distinguishing traits of difference between them and the reptile ashore: the eel has a flat tail, erect as an oar, the snake has a round one. Yet the sea, it would seem, is not altogether free from serpentine life that will vie for poison with the rattlesnake itself. In Haydon's extraordinary autobiography, there is a singular incident related, illustrative of our position. Her Majesty's brig *Algerine* was at anchor in Madras Roads, when one of the marines hooked and brought on board what was evidently taken for an eel. A young officer of the brig, Haydon's step-son, took the animal in his hand, which irritated it, and it seized hold of the young man's fore-finger, and held the skin doubled up between its teeth until forced to let go its hold. This occurred at half past seven in the morning. The bitten man held the occurrence lightly, and went down to breakfast, but soon after felt some uneasiness in his throat, which quickly began to swell, and the patient, although attended by two physicians, died in just three hours after receiving the wound. Soon after death the neck was discolored, the body spotted, and it was found necessary to hasten the burial. The snake (so called,) was six feet six inches in length, general color yellow, ornamented with forty-three black rings equidistant, its circumference eighteen inches in the largest part, its tail projecting vertically, *flat* or compressed, which shows that it was a native of the sea. It had three rows of teeth, but no fangs could be discovered.

We are accustomed to say that the serpent swallows its food; this is true in a general sense, but not so, if we understand the act as applied to animals of a higher organization. A boa attempting to bury a buffalo in its capacious maw, or a little garter snake disposed to do the same favor for a juvenile frog, does not let the precious but very different sized morsels tremble for a moment on their palates, and then disappear; on the contrary, after the meal is prepared, the bulk may be many times larger in diameter than the apparent size of the jaws and throat that are to receive them. But no difficulty is in the way; the jaws of the serpent not only seperate, if necessary, from eace other—being held together only by cartilaginous ligament—but they also have the power of protruding or retracting them, one independently of the other. By this arrangement, one side of the jaws is extended forward, and the two rows of teeth of the upper, and the single row of the lower fixed into the prey; then the opposite side of the jaws is pushed on in the same manner, and so on alternately, until the mass disappears.

I took a good deal of trouble (says a recent traveler in Ceylon) to inquire the size of the boa-python of that country; but though I heard of several that, within the memory or tradition of men had been killed, measuring thirty feet, I never heard that size exceeded; but this by no means proves that their growth is limited to that length, or that they may not exist in large numbers. Game of all kinds is so plentiful in Ceylon that the boa need never be forced into the neighborhood of men to procure food. In India I know, from eye-witnesses, of their being killed forty-five feet long, and six feet in circumference; and the one killed in the Sunderbund some years ago, was credibly reported to be sixty feet; moreover, in proof that this need not be an exaggeration, we may remember, that the snake that stopped the army of Atilius Regulus in the river Bagroda, was one hundred and twenty feet in length, and that its skeleton was preserved in Rome, until within some three or four centuries.

Boas, however, of most promising proportions, occasionally visit the scenes of civilization. A perfectly authenticated story is told of an officer residing in British Guiana, who amused himself in fishing and hunting in a neighboring river. One sultry day tired with unsuccessful sport, he threw his lines, and drew his canoe to the river's edge, for the purpose of refreshing himself in the water. Having done so, he strtched himself half dressed, on the benches of his canoe, with his gun at his head loaded with shot, and in this position he fell asleep. Presently he was roused from his slumber by a curious sensation, as if some animal were licking his foot. In a state of half stupor, natural to waking from a sound sleep, he cast his eyes downward, and, to his horror, perceived the neck and head of a monstrous serpent, covering his foot with saliva, preparatory to commencing the process of swallowing him whole. The officer had faced death in many forms—on the ocean in the battle-field, but never had he conceived of it in such terrible guise. For a moment, and but a moment, the officer was fascinated, and then withdrawing his foot, he instinctively seized his gun lying beside him.

The reptile, apparently disturbed, for it had evidently mistaken the officer for a dead carcass, drew its head below the canoe. It rose again, moving backward and forward, as if in search of the object it had lost. The officer, with the muzzle of his gun within a yard or two of the serpent, fired, lodging the contents in its head. The terrible boa, with a hiss, raised its heretofore unseen body in the air, and seemed determined to throw itself upon the officer and embrace him in its powerful coils. A fortunate stroke of the paddle sent the canoe into the stream and to a place of safety. Having procured assistance, the officer returned to the place of attack; and having killed the reptile found it upward of forty feet in length and of proportionate thickness.

Another officer in the British service, stationed with his regiment in the neighborhood of Kalladgee, in India—a region in which monkeys abound in numberless quantities—professes to have been a witness to the following extraordinary scene:

He was one day, accompanied by a native as a companion, climbing one of the slanting ascents of a neighboring cliff, when he became aware that an unusual commotion existed among the monkeys, which had become so familiar with the officers appearance, that they seldom honored him with a snarl or any other expression of dislike. Creeping round the projection of a rock, behind which the monkeys seemed to have congregated, the officer became a witness of a strange tragedy in simean life. In the volumnious folds of an enormous boa was being slowly enwrapped a beautiful brown monkey, whose last cries and struggles denoted that all succor was too late. The surrounding monkeys, in wild alarm, were running hither and thither, moping, moaning, and chattering, but not one advanced near the spot where their poor companion was momentarily disappearing in the dread folds of its destroyer. The officer, whose curiosity was highly excited, sat down, and determined to watch the serpent prepare its food for deglutition. The bones of the poor victim were broken like pipe stems by the pressure to which they were subjected; and gradually the reptile began to untwist its fold, affording a magnificent view of its glittering scales, which shone like variagated metallic substances. The officer shuddered as he beheld the serpent's head—its prominent eyes luminous with fiery light. Perfectly heedless of the noise made by the monkeys, it unwound its coils till the victim, now an unrecognizable mass, lay before it lubricated and fit to be received into the destroyer's stomach. When the reptile had fairly commenced its repast, and before the flacid body began to fill and swell, the officer, with the assistance of his companion, the native, determined upon capturing the soon to be sated giant. Accompainied by the stout lascar, bearing a strong cudgel and sharp knife, the officer felt there would be little difficulty in securing the prize when once filled to repletion. But upon nearing the scene of strife a new subject of admiration presented itself. The constrictor lay thoroughly gorged, beneath a projecting mass of the cliff, and resembled more a log of wood than a thing of life. On the summit of this projecting rock a troop of monkeys had assembled, and three or four of the largest and strongest were occupied in displacing an immense fragment of the massive stone, already loosened by time and the elements from the parent ledge. By enormous exertions—made in a silence that was rare with the volatile creatures—they at last succeeded in pushing the rock until it trembled just over the boa's head; when uttering a fierce yell, in which every separate voice mingled in exultation, by a vigorous movement they shoved it over the precipice. The heavy mass had been judiciously poised, for it struck the serpent on the head, mashing it to a jelly, and as the reptile threw its fearful tail about in its last struggles, the officer and native instinctively joined in the cries of exultation of the monkeys, as they rejoiced over their well-accomplished vengeance.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Miscellaneous.

A Singed Cat.

The New York and Erie Railroad Office, in this city, was on Thursday the scene of an incident which is worthy of being recorded with the events of the day—not only because it was a good joke, but because it bears on its face a moral.

An old man enters the office—in age apparently verging on three score; his clothes are of coarse texture, ventilated in some places, and rather dingy withal; his head, with its long, gray locks, is covered with a hard-worn beaver; his face, the lower part of which is ornamented with a grizzly-gray beard, has an humble appearance, and his dull eyes have an imploring expression; he has a folded paper in his hand, and, advancing to the desk of the first clerk, he extends it.

Clerk—Go away, sir; I haven't anything for you.

Old Man—(Brightening up with a look of surprise)—But, sir—

Clerk—No *buts* about it, sir; I tell you I have nothing for you. Go out.

The old man with a mingled look of surprise and indignation, passes on to the desk of another Clerk, and offers the paper.

Clerk—Don't interrupt me, sir; get out of the office; I give nothing to beggars.

The truth begins to reveal itself to the old man's understanding; that last word has rekindled the fires of his youth; his face glows, and his eyes flash with indignation; he is about to retort sharply upon the man who called him a "beggar," when a third party interferes, and directs him to the Cashier, to whom the old man hands the papers. The Cashier unfolds them, and finds, instead of begging certificates, New York and Erie Income Bonds to the amount of *ten thousand dollars!* Cashier looks surprised—the old man demands his money—Clerk No. 1 takes a seat on the cross-bar of his desk, out of sight—Clerk No. 2 turns red, purple and white by turns; the old man receives his money and makes a noisy exit, mumbling something about counter-jumpers and broadcloth.—*New York Tribune.*

European Beauty at a Discount in Africa.

We had to wait a considerable time in the outer court and doorway before his majesty was pleased to admit us. A crowd of soldiers collected round us, and amused themselves with facetious remarks on our appearance, such as "Cat's eyes," "Monkey's hair," "What nice red morocco their skin would make for a sword-sheath!" &c. These expressions were afterwards made known to me; for in those days I was in a state of ignorance as regarded the language; and having a tolerably good opinion of my appearance, I judged that their remarks must be highly complimentary. I remember some years after this asking a person with whom I had become intimate, and who had never seen any white man but myself, what impression my first appearance had made on him. He answered me very simply that I resembled a rather good-looking Abyssinian who had lost his skin. But I must own that our appearance at the time of our first visit to Howzayn was calculated to excite much amusement. We had only recently adopted the Abyssinian costume, and as yet were not altogether well practised in the mode of putting on the cloth. Besides which, our straight hair, not yet long enough to be tressed, was plastered back with butter, and the faces of those of our party who were encased in a thin skin, which I am happy to say never was my fate, were as red as a fresh capsicum.—*From Parkyn's "Life in Abyssinia."*

Extent of British Possessions in India.

Our territory is equal to all the continents of Europe, Russia excepted. Peshwur is as far north of Ponjore as Stockholm is of Naples; Chirtagong, as far east of Kurrachee, as Athens is of Paris. Germany, Italy, France, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Sweden, unitedly do not equal either our territory or our population. The grand trigonometrical survey, which has lately been printed for parliament, gives the total—area in square miles, 1,368,11; population, 131,145,903. And a connected copy with which we have been favored, adds seven millions and a half to this population, most of which is our own territories, but part in the native states, making the total, 158,774,065. But the fact is, that even from our territories many of the returns are no better than guesses and from the native states, few are to be relied upon. It has, however, generally proved that accurate returns gives a higher population than previous estimates; and after considerable attention to the subject for years, we should not be surprised to find the official statement gradually coming up from its present advanced figure, to nearly two hundred millions. This splendid empire is distributed into four governments or presidencies; Bengal, Madrid, Bombay and Agra. The first is the seat of the governor general and the supreme council, the next two have each a governor and council; and Agra is administered by a lieutenant governor, without a council. The army is—queen's troops, 25,480; company's European troops, 19,928; company's native troops, 240,111; total, 289,529; native contingents, commanded by British officers and available under treaties 32,090, total at the disposal of the governor general, 333,529. This is a great army, yet its proportion to the extent of the empire presents a forcible comment on the names of the British rule. Compare it with the proportion which the armies of the continent bear to the population of the respective countries and you might imagine that they were holding conquered nations, and were governing our hereditary soil. Forty-nine thousand out of the whole are Englishmen! a less number than is generally found necessarily to garrision the one city of Paris! Even the native Rajahs, with a population of 55,000,000, have 400,000 soldiers; while we, with double the population, have 110,000 less though they are guaranteed against eternal war, and we have to take all risks. Then our 240,000 native troops are a strength or a weakness, just as our authority is popular or the reverse. Were their attachment lost, how formidable would they be, taught in our mode of war, and five times as numerous as the English soldiers! Were they and the troops of the Rajahs united against us, it would be 50,000 against 640,000! You may travel through India without coming on a military station. You may pass through kingdoms, with three million or more inhabitants, containing only one post of European troops; you may find great cities without a soldier; the remains of a vast fortification, near which not a uniform is visible. Facts such as these, when contrasted with the countries of even civilised Europe, forcibly prove that the power of the English has foundations in the homes of the people, as well as in the cantonments of the soldiers. In the native regiments, the officers are as to numbers, about half native, half English; but no native officer can rise higher than a kind of captaincy, or majority, and even that is under the youngest European ensign a position much worse than that enjoyed by Hindus in the armies of the Mussalman.

THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.—A black man once went to Porland, and attended church. He went into a good pew, and the next neighbor asked the man who owned it why he put a nigger into his pew?

"Why, sir, he's a Haytien."

"Can't help that—he's black."

"Why, sir, he's a correspondent of mine."

"Can't help that—he's black."

"He's worth a million of dollars."

"Introduce me."

Agricultural, &c.

From the Female Emigrant's Guide.

Poultry.

In these days, when all the world is running after Cochin China and Shanghai, Bantams, Dorkings, Dutch, Spanish, and Poland fowls, the omission of a chapter on the poultry-yard would, I fear, be regarded as a grave neglect in a work that is chiefly devoted to instruction on points of rural economy. Of the management of the rarer breeds of poultry, I have had no experience myself at present, but I have been assured by those who have been most successful in their rearing of Shanghai and Cochin Chica fowls, that they have had no trouble more with them than with the common barn-door fowls. The want of having good fowls, and plenty of eggs, seems simply to consist in attention to their being well supplied with good food, clean water, ashes, lime, rubbish and charcoal; a clean, airy pen, in summer, and a warm, sheltered roost in winter. A supply of animal food seems greatly to promote vigor in fowls. Where fewer dogs are kept, the fowls come in for much valuable food, which tells well upon the richness and increase of their flesh and eggs. Those persons who succeed best with poultry, are careful to cater well for them, and will boil up all sorts of refuse vegetables, especially potatoes, carrots, parsnips, and other roots to mix with their grain Boiled Indian corn, or crushed corn steeped, makes very satisfying food for fowls.

In this country, fowls in general, are left very much to take care of themselves. They have the run of the barn-yard, and are even allowed by some of the improvident, small growers, who are seldom the most economical managers, to have the run of the barn itself. That such a plan is a very wasteful one it hardly needs any one to declare. Not only is there a vast and unnecessary expenditure of valuable grain, but a considerable deal that is injured and made unsaleable. By a little care of the dross and refuse corn, the fowls would be equally well fed without that woful waste which the want of a proper system of management produces. I have known this plan pursued even among farmers who were careful in other matters, but whose wives were so short-sighted, as to persuade them into the belief that, because they were able to sell a few dozen of eggs at ten pence or a shilling a dozen, in the early part of the season, that this was all clear gain—quite forgetful of the loss and injury to the corn.

Fowls fed with scalded bran, or the coarse part of the flour, generally known here as sharps or canaille, mixed with potatoes or other vegetables, any scraps of meat and refuse grain, and curdled milk scalded so as harden the curd, with access to ashes and gravelly substances, will ensure plenty of eggs without giving them access to the barn or granary.

Besides the eggs consumed in the family, since the laying season, my children have sent to market upwards of one hundred dozen eggs, which have been sold at prices varying from one shilling to seven pence half-penny per dozen. The fowls have received little grain, and not much attention—in number they were about thirty-five. They were shut out from the barn, and had no access to the seeds in the fields. With more attention we might have had a still larger return, but this is sufficient to prove that fowls are well worthy of the attention of the Canadian housewife.

During the grain-growing season, and if there be any wheat fields near the farm-yard, it will be advisable to confine the fowls within an enclosure—a green yard, with a high picket fence round is the best sort of fowl-yard. A coarse thread, of common Dutch twine, tied from post to post, will effectually prevent any fowl from attempting to fly over the fence. A shelter at one end of this enclosure for roost and laying place; plenty of dust and ashes in a heap for them to roll in, with a trough for water, will be all-sufficient; a tree makes a good summer roost, and a few bushes for shelter from the great heat of the sun is also advisable for the comfort of this fowl-yard. The confinement need not last long at either season, and it is well worth the trouble of having such a convenience made to prevent loss and vexation of spirit. When once made it lasts for years, and would soon repay the farmer for the outlay of a few days labor, and a few nails for fastening up the pickets.

The young chickens are seldom cooped for more than a few days, if the weather be fine and warm: they will thrive as well abroad, or in the enclosed yard.

For the rearing of geese and ducks with profit, they should have access to a creek or pond of water, mill-dam or lake. On the rice beds geese fattens finely, and do well; but as the goslings are hatched in the spring, a season which is usually very changeable, more care is required for keeping the tender gosling from the cold and wet, than is usually bestowed upon the chickens, which come later and are more hardy. The goose is usually cooped in a large coop, and this is surrounded with a fence, enclosing several square yards of green turf. A flat pan with some stones in it is given for the goslings to wash in: the stones enable them to stand and keep them-

selves dry while drinking, as too much wet is bad for them during the first week or ten days. Scalded bran, curds, and crums, or soaked and crushed Indian corn may be given them, which, with the grass in the yard, will be all-sufficient. At a fortnight's end, if the weather be dry, they may be let out.

Geese are often found great depredators in the young wheat fields. The old gander and brood geese are treated with a yoke or neck-ring: this is simply an oblong piece of shingle, shaped into an oval form, with a hole in the centre. This is drawn over the head of the goose, and effectually keeps it from breaking into the fields through the rail fences:—a goose is never at the trouble of climbing, so the remedy is effectual.

I have known geese sold as low as one shilling and three pence a-piece; but they are now double that price.

To make geese profitable, the farmer's wife plucks them twice and sometimes thrice in a season; but the quills are not touched, so that the animal suffers but little from the operation. The head of the goose or gander is put into a bag; (an old sock is sometimes used;) this is tied about the neck—the darkness keeps the creature quiet—and the feathers are plucked into a basket: a still day and a warm one is chosen; and in the moulting season the feathers fall easily, and perhaps the loss of them may be a relief from the heat of such a thick covering.

Turnips chopped small; raw and boiled potatoes, with the run of the barn-yard, is the goose's fare in the winter. A low log-shed, with a door to shut them in at night, is necessary. They also, as all fowls do, require lime and ashes in their house in winter. The goose begins to lay in March or April; but if the season be at all mild, in the latter part of March. The egg should be brought in as soon as laid, as the frost chills it very quickly; placed in a box of bran or saw-dust, till the goose is ready to sit, and the goose must be given water, or let out to wash and feed once a day—she sits thirty days. It is better to remove the early-hatched goslings, when strong enough, to a bas'ket, but I would not feed them; return them at night to the mother, and you will most likely have the rest of the family by the following noon. Late-hatched goslings are often allowed to go abroad under the care of the old ones without any shelter, and in some dry seasons they will succeed as well as those who have had a great fuss made about them; but in cold wet springs care and shelter are requisite to ensure the lives of the little family. If the cock be remarkable for his tender care of his wives, the gander is no less admirable as a father in protecting and cherishing his young ones. There is much that is interesting and admirable to be learned in the poultry-yard by the careful observer; and many a pleasant, cheerful hour may be passed in the care of the domestic birds about the farmer's yard: children learn lessons of care and kindness, and many a moral lesson the wise mother may inculcate, even from so homely a creature as the common hen.

In suitable localities the duck is easily managed; but they need a constant supply of water, and will not thrive unless they have free access to a stream or pond. The little ducklings require to be cooped with the mother, and fed with curds, bran, or some soft food for a few weeks. They are very useful in freeing a garden from insects; and thrive well in dry weather, while very young. Near lakes and mill ponds they get their own living on the weeds and shell-fish; but where no water is, they require a great deal of feeding.

The turkey breeds well in Canada; but the young ones are great ramblers, and do much hurt to the young grain; and for this reason the farmer is shy of breeding them. Some manage to confine them by tethering the hen to a stake, when the young will not ramble far from her.

The Guinea fowl are hardy enough to be kept; and even the tender pea-fowl prosper and breed well in Canada; roosting within the barn in the winter; and it is not often they die from cold if well fed. I know many farmer's wives w o rear the young to sell, which they do at various prices, from seven shillings and six pence to three dollars a head.

Of late years poultry have been more attended to as a matter of profit, as well as of amusement, and no doubt will well repay the care bestowed upon them.

INDIAN MUFFINS.—A pint and a-half of yellow Indian meal, sifted. A handful of wheat flour. A quarter of a pound of fresh butter. A quart of milk. Four eggs. A very small teaspoonful of salt. Put the milk into a saucepan. Cut the butter into it. Set it over the fire and warm it until the butter is very soft, but not until it melts. Then take it off, stir it well till all is mixed, and set away to cool. Beat four eggs very light; and when the milk is cold, stir them into it, alternately with the meal, a little at a time of each. Add the salt. Beat the whole very hard after it is all mixed. Then butter some muffin-rings on the inside. Set them in a hot oven, or on a heated griddle; pour some of the batter into each; and bake the muffins well. Send them hot to table, continuing to bake while a fresh supply is wanted. Pull them open with your fingers, and eat them with butter, to which you may add molasses or honey.—*Farm Journal.*

THE WAR.

Defeat of the Russians at Eupatoria, by Omer Pasha.

BUCHAREST, Friday,—A messenger who left Eupatoria on the 17th Feb., and performed the journey from Farna to Bucharest in twenty-six hours, brings the following despatch from the *Daily News* correspondent:—

"EUPATORIA, Feb. 17.—The Russians attacked Eupatoria this morning. They were commanded by Liprandi; and their numbers were, 20,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry. They commenced the attack an hour before daybreak, and had with them seventy guns. The conflict lasted three hours. The assault was signally repulsed. The steamers threw shell among the assailants. The Russians have 500 men *hors de combat*, the Turks 150. Omer Pasha commanded in person. Selim Pasha, the Egyptian was killed. Vast masses of cavalry and artilery are now assembled round Eupatoria."

The following telegraphic despatch has been received from Lord Raglan, through the British agent at Bucharest:—"Before Sebastopol, February 18th, 1855.—A force, said to be 40,000, of Russians, with a large number of guns, attacked Eupatoria at daylight on the 17th, and was repulsed with loss by Omer Pasha. Turkish loss said to be inconsiderable; but Selim Pasha, commanding Egyptian brigade, was killed. The British men-of-war, under the Hon. Captai[illegible]ed both flanks with great effect. The action terminated at ten a.m., when the Russians retired a few miles."

Despatch from Lord Raglan.

War Department, Feb. 23, 1855.

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, by Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.

"Before Sebastopol, Feb. 10, 1855.

"My Lord Duke,—I have nothing material or important to report to your Grace since I addressed you on the 6th.

"There was rain yesterday and the day before, and in the course of last night there was a considerable fall of snow, which remains on the ground; but it does not freeze, and the country is again saturated with wet.

"Large convoys of apparently sick men were observed to be moving out of the place, and numerous carts, with one horse, to be coming in.

"The enemy appear to be breaking up hulks in the Arsenal Creek, and to be using the material for platforms and *cheveaux de frise* at the battery "du Mat."

"We are proceeding with the armament of the works on the right.

"The health of the troops continues to improve in some slight degree. They are amply supplied with warm clothing, and with provisions.

"Forage is our only want, and this arises chiefly from the Commissary-General not receiving from England the supplies of hay upon which he has relied.

"I enclose the return of casualties to the 8th instant.

"I have, &c.,

"RAGLAN.

"His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c., &c."

The casualties from Feb. 5 to Feb. 8, inclusive, are 4 rank and file wounded.

Telegraphic Despatches.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15.—The enrolment of Turks in a British auxiliary corps has commenced by authority of Lord Redcliffe. A number of steam-ships have been appointed to cruise in the Sea of Azoff. The French troops that were at Constantinople have been ordered to the Crimea. The two-mortar battery destined to play on the fort of Sebastopol will be ready before the end of this month.

PARIS, Sunday.—The *Constitutionnel* announces that 5,600 infantry and 800 cavalry will leave probably at the beginning of March. The utmost enthusiasm reigns in the corps.

The affair of the mine, mentioned in a Russian despatch, is explained by advices from Constantinople of the 15th. A Russian counter mine was driven into a French mine on the night of the 4th. Only two French were killed.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* contains a circular despatch, dated Feb. 17, severely condemning the conduct of Sardinia in joining the Allies; inasmuch as Russia had done nothing to provoke war. Sardinian subjects and Sardinian ships are at liberty to leave Russia, and their property, it is promised, shall be respected. The exequaturs or Sardinian consul are withdrawn; and the agent of Russia at Genoa and Nice are ordered to discontinue their relations with the Government.

Advices from the Crimea, dated the 14th inst., brought to Malta by the *Arabia* in sixty-three hours from Constantinople, announces that some thousand Russians who accompanied the Grand Duke Michael to Sebastopol had been frozen to death.

Letters from Balaklava state that in the night of the 7th the Russians, who had returned to the number of about 20,000, and taken up permanent quarters to the east of the plain of Balaklava, threw up a breastwork a little in advance and to the north of Kamars. Upon a nearer examination, one end of the breastwork was found to be already defended with two long and heavy guns, bearing upon the right of our position. Their object appears to be to form an entrenched camp in our rear, and to defend it by formidable artillery. They might thus issue forth at any time, harass our men by constant *alertes*, or convert a successful demonstration into a vigorous attack, should an error on the part of our generals give them the opportunity. It is said that a movement would probably be made to drive them from this position.

Prince Menschikoff, writing on the 12th, says:—"On the 2nd, Adjutant Ufleth partly destroyed a French subterranean gallery. On the 6th the French made an ineffectual attempt to destroy our countermines. On the 8th we exploded another mine and destroyed the enemy's works, our artillery meanwhile played, and the enemy answered vigorously. Our volunteers frequently make night sorties; disturb the enemy in their trenches, and compel them to leave off working."

The Vienna *Presse* publishes the following, dated Constantinople, Feb. 14:—"It is reported that Lord Raglan has tendered his resignation. On the 12th General Peliasser sent a message to Paris, stating that no successful attempt could be made on Sebastopol for a month to come.

The large barracks of Smyrna are being cleared out and prepared for the reception of our own troops, expected shortly from India by way of Suez and Alexandria; and two schemes are under consideration for the establishment of hospitals, also for our own men, at Mitylene and Rhodes, than either of which no natural situation could be finer for such a purpose.

The accidental death of Major C. C. Young, returned from the Crimea, and on his way to join his wife and family at the Isle of Wight, is reported as having occurred, by falling from the window of his bed room at the Fountain Hotel in Portsmouth. Feeling unwell in the night, he rose, dressed himself, and opening the window, which was four stories high, he called a policeman to inquire whether he could get over to the Isle. It is supposed that vertigo caused him to loose his balance.

Strength of the Allied Army and Condition of the Troops.

The numerical strength of the allied army has been reinforced to a considerable extent, and notwithstanding the heavy loss sustained by disease, an array of not less than 90,000 bayonets is encamped at this moment before Sebastopol. The sufferings of both the British and French have considerably declined, and convalescents are commencing to pour in from Scutaria and Constantinople. Doubtless we have been reduced by hardships and want to a sad extremity, but, with the clemency of the weather, thousands of brave soldiers, at present stretched on the bed of sickness at Balaklava and Scutari, will be enabled to rejoin their colors. Great as have been the sufferings of our brave army, they must have been surpassed by those endured by the enemy; and when reflections are cast upon the weak condition of the allies, it must be submitted that the Russian soldiers in the Crimea are languishing from the same effects. We believe that the commissariat and medical departments in the Russian service have not experienced any considerable improvement since the last war with Turkey, when in two campaigns, above 100,000 soldiers perished from sickness and famine alone. This is but a sad consolation to our own army; but, inasmuch as the present condition of the enemy will reflect upon the approaching operations, the circumstance in question must be taken into consideration.

Kossuth's Opinions on the War.

The New York *Times* of Thursday contains another letter from the great Hungarian, from which we make the following extracts:—

And do you know why Bonaparte went to the Orient? Why, there you have it in the dispatch of the French foreign minister, (Dronyn de L'huys) to his representative at London, (Count Walewski) October 4, 1853:—"We go to the east in order to make the Sultan abstain from appealing either to religious feelings or to fatal auxiliaries." The religious feeling means "the patriotic valor of the Turkish nation;" and by the "fatal auxliliaries," are meant the historically national allies of Turkey—the Hungarian, Polish and Italian nationalities, and as their particular representatives, your undersigned obedient servant, and Joseph Mazzini.

Revolution was the mother of the Bonaparte family. Both the uncle and the nephew have murdered her; and the blood-stained crimson couch of the assassin is haunted by the spectre of the murdered mother. The complications in the Orient were about to resuscitate some solitary offsprings of murdered revolution. Rather anything, cried Bonaparte, aghast; and he went to the east to prevent the Sultan's appealing to the "fatal auxiliaries." That is the key of the position that explains everything.

* * * *

And worse will yet come. Of two things one, either Bonaparte, with England in his wake, does not succeed in his policy of alliances, so as to make them dangerous to the czar, or he does succeed. If he does not succeed, then he falls by the czar; England has no army more, and England and Bonaparte are not able without allies to cope with the czar offensively; that is already a matter of fact; whereas, if he succeeds in his policy of alliances, so as to cause serious apprehensions to Russia, and he falls by what he desired to avoid.

* * * *

Men of America, be prepared for great events! And if you desire to have a future, be prepared to reserve it, or else you, likewise, will be swept away by the inexorable logic of events.

I will conclude by giving you some signs indicative of the shadows of coming events.

The French army in the Crimea is trembling on the brink of a military revolt.

The war is not popular in France. Palmerston, at his late visit to Paris, was so much stricken at this fact that he advised the Emperor to resort to some "constitutional concessions;" but he fears to paint the evil one on the wall—he might step down, of course.

The unpopularity is such that not one volunteer recruit is to be had in warlike France, either for love or money. The "conscripts" betake themselves to their heels by hundreds. Their families are made responsible, and can get no substitute under 6000 francs (about $1,200.)

At Paris, between the "garde" and the "line," a dozen duels day by day.

Difference and division in the head-quarters of Bonapartism, and in the very midst of the family. Fould and Morny are for peace at any price. The emporer is for war, but only as "a simple diversion *a l' esprit* public," and therefore, a war restricted to the Crimea, and to the Pruth at the utmost, just as Louis Phillippe desired to make the war in Algeria. Certain members of the "family" tell him that this is as much as to lose the only real army he has, and to expose France to a coalition, without having any force to oppose but raw recruits, badly led, because it is a fact that he has no generals (the Cavaignaes, Changarniers, Lamoricieres, Bedeaus, Leffos, Charrases, remaining irreconcilable.) The Emperor asks—"Well, what is to be done?" Some of the family answer—"Recall the army from the Crimea; leave the English to do in the east as they can, and a 'Polish campaign' with the whole of the resources we have left," Upon this the Emperor gets into a fit, and shouts—"So you advise revolution? d——n you, rather than Nicholas." And he sends for the lawyer, Bentmont, and orders him to draw up a memorial showing that Morny, after being Morny for forty-six years, is his own legitimate brother, a full blood Bonaparte, the next heir to the throne, upon the principle of the Roman law, *Pater est quem mytiæ demonstrant.*—Very likely you will have soon some Bonapartes in America again, probably without passports, if the people will let them go.

THE HUNGARIAN.

BY AUGUSTE DE GERANDO.

The dignity of the Hungarian is that of the Oriental. He is grave like the Turk. This dignity suits perfectly the physiognomy of the Hungarians, which announces their Asiatic origin. Tall and muscular, they have the purely Oriental tpye: the aquiline nose, the black mustache, the full face, and the open forehead. Their step is at the same time grave and firm, and their gestures, by reason of this very gravity, never want nobleness.

The Hungarian proverb says the Magyar is born a horseman. Never was proverb more true. The people of this country believe a man is not a man if he be not a horseman.

At four years old the child is placed on a horse. He grasps the mane of the animal with his little hands, and as soon as he feels himself well seated, he does not hesitate to excite him with his voice. On the day that he can gallop without falling, his father says to him gravely, "Ember vagy"—"Thou art a man." At these words the child feels himself a foot taller. He grows up with the idea that he is a man and a Hungarian—two titles which impose obligations. A man, he is called to the honor of being a horseman and of bearing arms; a Hungarian, he must remember that he is superior to all, and that he must do nothing derogatory. The sentiment of pride which animated his ancestors subsists as the other results of the conquest. He has therefore the consciousness of his value and dignity. To be convinced of it, you have only to hear his language. The word "honor"—"besculet"—recurs constantly. All that he does is "besculetes,"—"worthy of a man of honor." When he has carried you at a gallop for a whole stage, do not think he will demand his fee. He detaches his horse, uncovers his head politely, and, addressing you in his figurative language, wishes you a good journey. You will have to call him back to give him the money he has earned, and however little you may give him he will not remonstrate. That would not be *besculetes*. It does not enter into the ideas of honor of the Magyar to be either eager for gain like the German, or indolent like the Wallach. He works honorably like a man who has a family to support. He brings to the village the grain of which his wife will make his bread, the hemp of which she will spin his garments. In the evening, when he has well employed his day, he smokes before his door, caressing his moustache.

If he is master in his house, he does not the less treat with kindness those whom he calls his people. He is gentle, like all the strong. He never ill-treats his wife, never subjects her to rude labor. She knows that she has in a him a support, a protector, and she receives from him the most tender names: rozsam, my rose; csillagom, my star; gyongyom, my pearl. The Magyar language, full of metaphors, like all the Asiatic languages, contain a great many expressions of this kind. It contains, besides, a great number of polite forms, that are addressed to neighbors, to friends, to guests.

If you stop in a village you will see one of the inhabitants, the one before whose door you may have stationed yourself, advance toward you, take off his hat, and offer you hospitality. When you quit him he will address you his thanks in a discourse which he will call down upon you the benediction of Heaven. All this with a wonderful ease, and that dignity which only belongs to the Orientals.

The men of this privileged race have a natural nobility which puts them on a level with the stranger who addresses them, whoever he may be. They have a reserve of language which surprises us in men without cultivation; a coarse peasantry would never come into their mind. Nature has endowed them with an easy eloquence, which gives force and vivacity to the expression of their sentiments. Whether they express joy or give vent to anger, the words flow sonorously from their lips. To welcome a guest or to curse an enemy, they find an abundance of smiles and epithets—the most polite phrases, the most energetic terms. It is true their language aids them marvelously. Poetic and melodious, it is not the less capable of expressing the most manly sentiments. Certain terminations which mark the plural give it sometimes a character of harshness, while, from the abundance of vowels, it is usually very soft. According to what he wishes to express, the Hungarian can, by laying stress on one or another syllable, employ at will a harsh or a harmonious language.

I have more than once noticed the elevation of ideas and sentiments in these men whom their nature alone aspires. The Hungarian peasant is usually sober of words; he never becomes familiar; but he is frank and loyal, and if he recognises a friend in you, he will open his heart to you with sincerity. You will then be struck with the expressions which will escape him, with the sentiments that he will utter without an idea that he is strongly captivating your attention, and it will be easy for you, in your turn, to excite in him lively emotions. It is that there are, in the heart of this nation, noble chords, which vibrate to the first contact of an elevated sentiment, a generous idea.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1855.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Elijah Burket, Michigan.
William Douglass.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

CANADA WEST.

Brampton—Jesse Burke.
St. Catharines—Rev. Hiram Wilson.
Do. J. W. Taylor.
Paris—Thomas Keith.
Hamilton—George Miller.
Do. Josiah Cochrane.
Vienna—Moses Thompson.
Dundas—Robert Brown.
Lefroy—L. H. Martin.
London—A. B. Jones.
Do. William Hamilton.
Chatham—Rev. H. J. Young.
Do. John Lott.
Do. Cornelius Charity.
Windsor—Thomas Jones.
Do. Coleman Freeman.
Brockville—C. H. Golia.
Amherstburgh—Levi Foster.
Do John Hatfield.
Niagara Falls—Mrs. L. Patterson.
Dresden—George Carey.
Buxton—T. W. Stringer.
Do. Georgs Shreve.

UNITED STATES.

Logansport, Indiana—Mrs. C. M. Barnett.
Do. *do.* George W. Parker.
Detroit, Mich.—George De Baptiest.
Do. *do.* James Haley.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Thomas W. Brown,
Pittsburg, " Wm. Webb.
West Chester, " John M. Brown.
Philadelphia, " William Still.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Moses Burton.
Brooklyn, " J. N. Still.
Princeton, Ia.—John O. Butler.
Cincinnati, Ohio—A. R. Green.
Do. " John I. Gaines.
Cleaveland, " R. H. Johnson.

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☞ DR. JESSE BURKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ The space cheerfully given to our Anti-Emigration friends, this week, has excluded remarks bearing upon their communications and other matters, which shall be attended to next week.

Caution!!!

From information received from reliable sources, we learn that parties are at present in Toronto, endeavouring to induce colored persons to go to the States in their employ as servants. From the character of the propositions, there is reason to believe that "foul play" is intended. Possibly, that Constable Pope's designs on the fugitives and others are being carried out.

Individuals have proposed to women to go to Detroit to live in their service, and another party under circumstances of great suspicion, to a boy, to go as far South as Philadelphia. We say to our people, listen to no flattering proposals of the sort. You are in Canada, and let no misplaced confidence in this or the other smooth-tongued Yankee, or British subject either, who may be mercenary enough to ensnare you into bondage by collusion with kidnappers in the States, deprive you of your liberty.

Many free colored persons—men, women, and children, are annually sold into hopeless slavery from having been kidnapped, or by arrangement, made with the victims themselves to enter service at a distance from their homes. From travellers South, we hear of kidnapped children from Philadelphia and other cities in the slave pens of Baltimore and other slave-trading towns. Read the captivity of Solomon Northrup, a free man, who entered into just such an arrangement as colored citizens of Toronto are now asked to do, and who has to lament 12 years of captivity, from which his release was more improbable than its continuance; and all the result of listening to fair offers of excellent pay and easy position from rogues.

This everlasting going whining after the flesh pots—this going to the States during the summer to pick up the crumbs that fall from Yankee tables, though in a pecuniary point profitable for the time being, possibly, is on the whole most humiliating, if not, as we believe it to be, direct encouragement to those prowlers about of the Pope class to prosecute their nefarious business. Think of it, men and women, who eschew a respectable life, of toil though it be, under this free government, to gain dollars in the United States at the expense of your and your children's liberties, by encouraging them to enter into a like course of pursuits, and so risk their freedom. Is there not enough of the love of liberty, and of manly dignity, to grapple with whatever difficulties may present themselves here, though toil and care attend your efforts, without forever running such risks for the small return of a few extra dollars?

We hope that this subject may receive the attention its importance demands, and that the people may be warned by preachers and the press of the dangers surrounding them.

A correspondent of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, writing from Philadelphia, gives the following account of the return of a fugitive, &c.

We had a slave here the other day, in which our Mayor acted very creditably. A woman eloped from New Orleans with a free white man (an Irishman, to the credit of his country, be it said,) who took a deep interest in her welfare, and who was willing to peril his life for her sake. They took passage in a vessel bound for Philadelphia. The flight of the couple was discovered, and requisitions were sent on from the Executive of Lousiana, one of which was directed to the Police Department of Philadelphia. Descriptions were given, at the same time, of the party and the manner of their escape; and, with these descriptions and this authority, one or more (I do not know how many) of our Philadelphia policemen boarded the vessel, and arrested the man and the woman, putting the latter in the prison at Newcastle, as a fugitive slave, and bringing the former to Philadelphia, and incarcerating him here, on the charge of being a fugitive from justice. As soon as the facts were known, Passmore Williams, the vigilant and indefatigable Secretary of the old Abolition Society, wrote to a friend of the Governor, at Harrisburg, to use his influence to prevent the granting of a warrant on the Lousiana Governor's requisition; being well assured that the charge of crime was only a slaveholders *ruse* to get possession of and punish one who had interfered in an obnoxious way with their institution. Mr. William's letter had come too late. Governor Pollock, not suspecting the trick (he will be wiser the next time) had granted the warrant, and the successful applicant had returned to Philadelphia to execute it. But "all's not lost that is in danger." The next morning, the papers contained the following note, which will explain itself:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Phil., March 6th, 1855.

MR. SAM'L JOHNSON—*Dear Sir:* With the kindest feelings for you personally, and with great respect for your character as an officer, it is proper that I should inform you that if you act as the agent of Lousiana to return Warwick, charged with encouraging the escape of a fugitive slave from that State, I will consider it my duty to discharge you immediately from the police service of this city.

Yours respectfully,
R. T. CONARD, Mayor.

This, of course, blocked the whole game. The next day, David Paul Brown and some one else had the man brought out on *habeas corpus*, and, no one appearing against him, he was discharged from custody. The woman, poor soul, did not fare so well. A letter before me from Thomas Garrett, who was written to by Mr. Williamson on the subject, says:

"——Immediately on hearing the case, I took a lawyer and went over to Newcastle, but she was gone. They had had her before the Commissioner, early in the morning, who granted a certificate, and she was put on board a vessel bound from Philadelphia for New Orleans, soon after sunrise. I am sorry I could do nothing to aid the woman."

This was bad; but there is some comfort in having a Mayor who will talk to his officers in the style of the above note. I hope this will be the last case in which our Police department will be disgraced by its officers turning slave-catchers, either within or without the bounds of their jurisdiction.

We had hoped to have Theodore Parker to lecture for us, in the course of this month, but the postponement of his trial before the Boston Court till April makes it doubtful whether we shall have the pleasure of hearing him here before May. He is expected in another part of the state during that month, and, if he should come, he will probably kill two birds with one stone, by taking that occasion to speak for us in Philadelphia, as he passes through.

Yours ever truly. M.

The Mayor of Kingston Unseated.

In the Court of Common Pleas held at Kingston, Judge McKenzie decided last Thursday, that the officiating Mayor of Kingston was illegally in possession of that dignity, on the ground of his being a stockholder in the amount of £140 12s. 6d. in the City of Kingston Gas Light Company, which Company supplies the City with gas. We believe this decision will affect other sitting members of the Kingston City Council.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Provincial Freeman:

DEAR MADAM,—As the Second Volume of the *Provincial Freeman* has made its appearance in an improved condition, some of its friends and patrons have concluded to call a Public Meeting, next Wednesday night, the 28th instant, in the 2nd Wesleyan Chapel, Richmond Street, to which the public are respectfully invited, in order that its friends may have an opportunity to explain its conduct through the past year, as some of its last year's subscribers seem dissatisfied with its course.

By order of a number of citizens.

THOMAS SMALLWOOD.

Toronto, March 22, 1855.

For the Provincial Freeman.

MISS M. A. SHADD:

DEAR MADAM,—Since it is now obvious that your efforts in Editing and Publishing a Newspaper have been successful—at any rate your pledge that it should continue for one year has been fully redeemed—I trust it may not be amiss, therefore, to congratulate you on entering upon your second volume. That you have had formidable difficulties to contend with, in relation to your enterprise, none will doubt who have the least idea of how much labour, activity, and ability that is required to fill the post of Editor, Publisher, and Financier, all at the same time. These responsibilities have, doubtless, kept your hands full of labour and your mind filled with cares and anxiety. How you have thus long and well succeeded, to me is a matter of wonder.

As I glance over the wrecks which have marked the career of not a few of the "sterner sex," who have at different times attempted to establish Presses for the advocacy of the rights of the oppressed, facts stares me in the face on every hand, that in almost every instance those enterprises have hopelessly failed ere they had existed twelve months—indeed most of them before six months. In consequence of the failures alluded to, which are fresh in the minds of all who have observed the movements of our cause, especially our public men, doubtless your enterprise has suffered materially. Many, when solicited to subscribe to your paper, have readily found excuses for refusing, on the ground that they had subscribed to ——'s paper, which soon died of bad management; next subscribed to a similar one, started by "C." which only survived a few weeks; again, had subscribed to dishonest or careless agents, who had kept the money—hence no paper came at all. Thus many have turned the cold shoulder, or have resolved not to subscribe until they should be convinced that the paper would live, through evil as well as good report, for at least one year. Others have stood aloof, as they always have done, bound never to risk a dollar with any body, for the cause of humanity, however clear the evidence might be that demanded help at their hands; and that great good would result from their timely co-operation. Another class, however, have willingly, or by entreaty, subscribed, trusting that a sufficient degree of interest would be felt, on the part of those seeking the elevation of the colored man to make the effort potent and permanent. To do this, comparatively, but very little in the way of material aid is required, taking into account the many who are able to pay for a paper, and whose duty it is to aid in this department of the Anti-Slavery cause. But small as is the amount required, and as few as are the individuals who could easily meet the demands, nevertheless, it is a fact not to be denied or concealed, that, as a general thing, the masses of our people are quite indifferent as to whether their Presses are supported or not.

With regard to the regularity of the "*Provincial Freeman*," its visits have been punctual, at least to your subscribers in this City; and as the first volume is now completed, those who commenced with its beginning have already received what they bargained for. It is to be hoped, therefore, that all will feel encouraged, and will renew their subscriptions immediately. The interest in the minds of thousands, in the States, in relation to Canada, for various reasons, increases daily.

How important and indispensably necessary it is, therefore, that a direct medium of information should be kept up—such as the *Provincial Freeman* designs to do. Here allow me to remark, I do hope, in the future, that you may be delivered from a certain class of "Agents," from whom you have received names, but no money; said Agents having appropriated it to their own use. What an extraordinary lover of freedom he must be who can lend himself to the base trick of swindling the Publisher of an Anti-Slavery Paper! Nevertheless, according to statements which I have repeatedly seen in the *Freeman*, and from my own knowledge, you have been considerably imposed upon in this way.

In conclusion, as you have given so much evidence of devotion and faithfulness to the interest of the enslaved, by your unceasing efforts to establish and maintain a Press, especially to promote their welfare, allow me to say, as a friend and individual, I feel the most ardent desire that your labours may yet be crowned with the most triumphant success. And I shall always take pleasure in doing what I can to aid and encourage you in your enterprise.

Yours, truly, W. S.

Philadelphia, 13th March, 1855.

For the Provincial Freeman.

A few Thoughts for the Consideration of Emigrationists.

I take it for granted that the object of the "Emigrationists," is the elevation of that portion of the African race, or their descendants, to be found in the United States; North and South, bond and free. On seeking a remedy for any evil, the best plan is to find first the cause, and the cessation of the cause is frequently the best remedy.

The evil to be remedied, is that prejudice which exists in the American mind against the colored man, and induces the social and political proscription, under which we suffer. Let us first seek the cause. One cause assigned by a recent writer in the *Provincial Freeman*, and by many abler persons, is the "Color" of our people. I will not stop here, to argue the truthfulness of that position, but apply it to the dogmas of my friends the "Emigrationists." First then, our color is the cause of prejudice; then wherever we go that prejudice will arise; for wherever we go we carry our color with us. Let it be France, England, or Canada, wherever the prevalent complexion is different from ours, and we may expect prejudice. Persons holding that opinion to be logical, should advocate emigration to Africa, where the color would be a recommendation instead of a disadvantage. They should advocate emigration to Africa or amalgamation.

Another class there is, who assign as the cause of prejudice, the "Condition" of our people. To this idea I myself incline. I do not mean by the word "Condition," to embrace the idea of our social and political proscription, or the slavery in which a portion of us are held; but that Ignorance and Poverty, and their consequent degradation, which to a lamentable degree, characterises our people wherever found. I will not here assign a reason for this ignorance and degranation; whether the recent savageism of our progenitors, or the cruel captivity we have suffered; but as in the former case, apply this cause to the positions of the "Emigrationists."

Condition then we assume is the cause of prejudice. Any considerable number of our people moving, or an *en masse* emigration, would carry with them their condition, and wherever they settle, whether in England, France or Canada, or any country where the resident population is superior to us in the elements of wealth, and intelligence, prejudice will at once arise. Is not this true of Canada? does not social proscription increase in the same proportion as the colored population? I know you will say that none but run-away Yankees manifest this prejudice; but I have been creditably informed, that white laborers in the vicinity of Dresden, have refused to eat at the same table with colored laborers. Here, we find prejudice among the laborers, and yet the Yankees in Canada, are not generally found among the laboring classes.

I do not deny that one family of wealth and intelligence, or perhaps a hundred such families, might settle in spots of the earth comparatively free from proscription; but we are considering an *en masse* emigration, and our people are deficient in wealth and intelligence. But says the caviller, in the Canadas, where all are equal before the law, the chances for obtaining wealth and education, are better than in the United States, where the laws are proscriptive. Softly, sir; the laws are but a portion of the effects of prejudice, it is social proscription that bars the path to wealth and intelligence, in the United States; as witness Massachusetts and other States, where the laws make but little distinction, yet social proscription retards our progress, almost as effectually as the laws of South Carolina. Now let this prejudice but arise in Canada, as it must, should we emigrate *en masse*, carrying with us our condition, and although the laws may remain liberal, social proscription will bear as heavily upon us there as here. Some, I know, only desire the emigration of those who possess some wealth and intelligence; but that is not emigration *en masse*. Again it is claimed, that in a country where the laws bear equally on all, we would combine more readily in action for our enslaved brethren. To this I demur, if we do not unite now, when almost forced to by the pressure of prejudice, we will not when that pressure is removed, and we are left to be swayed by the motives that usually shape political action. We would array ourselves as Liberals or Conservatives, the same as our white fellow citizens. As we find in the United States colored men silly enough to vote K. N. tickets.

If it is proposed to elevate the great mass of our people, and prepare them by the practice of economy, and the diffusion of knowledge, to emigrate, you are taking just the steps for preparing them to remain. The exertion and training that would fit them to emigrate would fit them to remain. If we emigrate as we are, the task of elevating ourselves would not be lessened, by a simple change of locality.

The true remedies for our ills are a fair share of the wealth of the country, intelligence and UNION.

Before closing, I must notice a statement of your correspondent, S. A. Lowery, that does Mr. J. I. Gaines great injustice.

The challenge which Mr. Gaines gave, was to bring under discussion the Cleveland platform—the project of going to South or Central America, where new governments are established every new moon—the nonsense about establishing a nationality in countries already in the possession of nations—the platform that speaks of Canada as a temporary resting place. And when he was met in a meeting, called without consulting him, with propositions he had not denied in his challenge, he of course declined debating them.

For truth,

P. H. C.

Cincinnati, March 2, 1855.

Emigration.

No. IV.

"If in England, learn of her prevailing notions. If in France, or the United States, of theirs."

"Do not speak in England against Queens, or Dukes, or Lords; in France against Counts or Admirals, or military heroes; in the States of the Union against quasi Democracy; that is, the Democracy that degrades one-sixth of the whole population to the condition of a serf. We must conform ourselves to things as they are, and not hope, in passing, to complete a reformation in the body politic during the few brief hours we have to live."

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the North-wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all.
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!"

Let, then, our Emigration friends cease their crusade, and turn their attention to a legitimate business. *Let them teach us not to whine like cats for the white man's beef, but to create beef for ourselves;* that we must lean on our own strong arm, or we will ever remain, as a class, poor, despised and degraded. In 1700, Manchester, in England, was but a child to what she is now. It is true it had large churches and commodious school houses; but the population, bustle, weath, intelligence, now in the year 1855, that characterizes that great emporium, had no existence. Mr. Macaulay says:—"It then had not a single press: it now supports a hundred printing establishments! It then had not a single coach: it now supports twenty coach-makers." Birmingham, Leeds, York, and other English cities, have also more than quadrupled in all the elements of greatness. Now, why is this? Why do those cities excel the principal towns in Mexico, Spain, South America, or the West Indies? Because their inhabitants are more energetic and self-reliant, and as a consequence thereof, their good deeds radiate in every direction like the rays of the sun. You say that the negro in America is cramped; that he cannot rise, even if he desired. (And you, especially, say that I have abandoned the "no-prejudice against color ground, by the admission that it exists in the States.") This is a sheer mistake, and I cannot conceive how you could torture my words into such a monstrous meaning. I admitted the existence of prejudice in the States, not against color; but condition, as the context will show. Your short rejoinder is *pettitio principi*, begging the question, This buzzard tale has been hawked about the streets so much, that good, quiet-meaning people have taken it like honey.

Have we no coal merchants, no turners, no bedstead makers, no blacksmiths, no carpenters, no daguerreotypists, no grocers, no tradesmen, and no artists? Do we not get as much for labor as other persons in like occupations, and as much to do, if we will do it? Do we not average from ten to a hundred dollars per month? Indeed, *we* make more in a year at menial occupations than do our German neighbors in two, at scraping the streets, mending shoes, selling saur creut, &c., and yet they have out-stripped us in wealth. The wealth of the colored people in Cincinnati (five thousand in number) is about one and a half million of dollars; the wealth of an equal number of Germans, of the same place, is more than thrice the amount. We must study political economy, and learn therefrom the art of saving, if we would be anything in the States, or Canada. "The blacks should get money. Let them go into the trades—become farmers, manufacturers;—where capital and employment are wanting, let them combine, and thus diminish the expense of living, and increase *their* productive power. Action—action—action—must be the panacea for your present woes, and the sesame of future regeneration." —(Extract from a letter of C. M. Clay, of Kentucky, to a Convention of Colored Freemen of Ohio, held in Cincinnati, January 14th, 1852.)

Now, gentlemen of the Emigration party, you might as well commence the good work first as last, for commence you must. Must, I say, is the word. The people will not leave the States, *en masse*, to try the cold but balmy regions of Canada; to bask in old Sol's rays in the tropics, or to lie beside pumpkins in the British West Indies. Now for the evidence:

In 1852, the Colored Men's Convention of Ohio passed the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That this is our native land—the land of our birth; and inasmuch as birth gives citizenship, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, it is our duty to contend for our rights, as American citizens, by all the moral and physical means which God has given us."

And I will here remark, that all the conventions that have been held in the State of Ohio, among the colored people, from 1840 to 1855, have reiterated the same patriotic sentiment. In 1853, the National Convention, which was held in Rochester, New York, passed by an almost unanimous vote this resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That, as for the American Colonization Society, we have no sympathy with it, having long since determined to plant our trees on American soil, and repose beneath their shade."

Now, who were among the members of this convention? Frederick Douglass, James McCune Smith, M. D., Charles B. Ray, Wm. H. Day, Peter H. Clark, Prof. G. B. Vashon. Dr. Pennington, Charles H. Reason, Louis Woodson, Wm. J. Willson, Geo. T. Downing, Amos G. Beeman, Wm. C. Nell, Charles Lenox Remond, John Mercer Langhston, Chas. Langhston, and a host of other spirits, equally as noble, who, for learning, eloquence, talents, *et cetera*, are not inferior to any other class of men in the country. Indeed, so strong are the people's propensity for

"Home, sweet home,"

that they will not remove from one State to another for the sake of freedom. They desire, it is true, to be free; but they sigh for it around the hearth-stones of their fathers. In those States where the laws are the most oppressive, the largest number live. Maryland has a colored population (free) of 74,723; Massachusetts, 9,064; in Virginia there are 54,333, and 718 in Vermont. In Maryland the man of color has neither his vote nor oath; in Massachusetts he has. In a word, the one State is a very despotism—the other, a kind of a goddess of liberty.

I know a few thousand colored persons have emigrated to Canada; but who were they, and under what influence did they go? As a rule, they were American slaves, and they went there as a refuge from the American oppressor. Had even their personal liberty been protected in the States, not one in a hundred would now be in Canada. I have observed how colored people group together in cities; that where you find one family you generally find many. And I have sometimes thought that it was caused by virtue of an instinct inherited from our forefathers, because it is a well-known historical fact, that the black man in his own native country never emigrates.

I speak, however, of a fact, and I am willing that persons more curious than myself should divine, if they can, the cause; for sufficient unto the hour are the things thereof. I will bring this paper to a close, by simply remarking, that our "folks" remind me of an engine (looking at them in a national light) whose several parts are well knit together; but if you would have it move, you must apply steam: so does it require steam to move them.

GAINES.

Cincinnati, March, 3rd., 1855.

From the Liberator.

A Personal Letter from our Southern Correspondent.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10, 1855.

EDITORS STANDARD: I have resided in this city for two weeks past, but have not yet found time to reply to your private note or to write a letter for the *Standard*. I shall soon resume my regular correspondence. In the meantime, permit me publicly to allude to several circumstances, in relation to my published letters, of which my friends have informed me by post, since you commenced to print my correspondence.

My *travelling* individually and veracity have been doubted, I am informed. I can only reply to these charges, that I have actually travelled over the routes mentioned by me and in the manner indicated; and that I wrote all the letters you published, in this city or State from which each is dated. Every conversation that I have recorded was an accurate report of my talks with slaves. Every question and every answer published in the *Standard* was asked by me and snswered by the slaves in the Southern States.

On my honor as a gentleman, I declare that not one false statement or fictitious incident is contained in any of my letters. If they contain any errors of fact—and I do not believe they do—I am not responsible for these mistakes.

One of my friends states that the faith of some good people in my veracity has been shaken by my statments concerning the pedestrian journey I have made. They cannot understand, says he, how any man should prefer to go on foot rather than by rail. Did these good people never hear of the post-Collegiate pedestrian journeys of the students of Germany? Every educated youth of that great nation makes a great tour on foot after finishing his Collegiate Education. Every English aristocratic youth of fortune is fond of similar excurtions. Young America is too busy money-making to follow their example. But I am not engaged in doing so; money is my aversion—knowledge my wealth. I have sought it in the cotton fields of the South as well as in the libraries of the North. Walking is one of my greatest pleasures. Goldsmith, the pedestrian as well as poet, justly observed that a country could not be seen from a carriage window. I knew this fact from previous experience; and accordingly I adopted the only mode of travelling in a country by which accurate information of it can be gathered—"I footed it."

Another friend advises me to be more sober-phrased; because my want of sobriety detracts from the moral weight of the facts I furnish. Our good leader, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, was the original advances of this argument. There is some truth in it; but still I cannot act on it, simply because my letters are a faithful mirror of my feelings at the time of writing them. When I am older, I shall be sober enough, I expect; but, at present, "I'm one of the boys and cannot be anything else."

I defy the united slavocracy of the South to prove that I have spoken falsely. Many facts that I have advanced will be doubted or denied; but whoever will follow in my footsteps and speak with the slaves as I spoke to them, and as frequently as I did, will find that I have been a most truthful chronicler.

Yours truly,
JOHN BALL., JR.

DARING OUTRAGES.—On the night of Sunday last, between the hours of 9 and 10, a gang of four ruffians attacked the house of Mr. Christian Barns, near Stewart, Esquesing.—Having broken open the door, the party, one of whom carried a dark lantern, advanced to the bed occupied by Mr. Barns, and demanded the sum of $240, which he had received that day from a person who had purchased land of him. Finding resistance useless, the money was accordingly delivered up to the ruffians, who then decamped with the additional spoil of a $20 gold piece which they found in a carpet bag. About twelve o'clock of the same night, a party, supposed to be the same gang who perpetrated the above outrage, entered the house of Mr. R. W. Mathews, near the Scots Brock. At the first alarm he jumped out of bed, and, in conjunction with his wife, stoutly attacked the miscreants. During the scuffle, Mr. M. contrived to kick under the bed his trowsers, in which he had between $200 and $300. Though the robbers overpowered their victims, they failed in obtaining the booty which they sought for. The fight must have been hotly contested, the floor being found in the morning to be literally spattered with blood. Mr. Mathews received several severe cuts, but we are happy to learn that he has not been seriously injured.—*Streetsville Review.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY.—On Friday morning an accident of a most extensive character occurred on the South Devon Railway, near Teignmouth. A heavy gale from the south-east, coming with the spring-tides caused alarming damage to the line. Apprehensions was felt lest the sea-wall might give way. The wall was found to have bulged to the extent of 12 or 14 inches, and the sand was fast being washed from the foundation. The mail-train passed down in safety, followed shortly by the luggage train, which also escaped. Between six and seven, however, the sea-wall, for upwards of fifty feet in length, fell with a tremendous crash, carrying with it the promenade, the rails, and the telegraph wires and posts, which were all washed out into the sea. The red rock upon which the wall was built had been fretted away. Another part of the wall, to the extent of about 100 feet, is expected to follow, and the consequence will be a serious impediment to the traffic.

Central America.

We perceive that the American Consul, and a party of Americans, have respectively got into difficulties on the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the Isthmus—the Consul with the Nicaraguan authorities at San Juan del Sad, and the Crissot party with the authorities of the other San Juan.

Not many years since, the United States Government and people were the much-admired models of the whole continent south of us. Mexico, the Central American, and South American States, all looked up to and revered our Government as the great head of the American political church. Now we are fast becoming, if we have not already become, the general dread and detestation. Such are the inevitable fruits of a selfish and ever-grasping policy, in public as in private life.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—The memorial of 30,000 colored citizens of Philadelphia, asking for the same right of suffrage they enjoyed for 47 years, prior to the adoption of the present Constitution in 1838, has been presented to the Legislature. The paper is well written, and forcible in its arguments, and, we presume, was drawn forth by the introduction of a bill into the Legislature to give to that class the right to vote, under certain restrictions. They claim to number 30,000 persons in Philadelphia; to possess $2,685,693 of real and personal estate; to have paid $9,776 42 for taxes during the past year, and $396,782 27 for house, water and ground rents, and to possess something more than brute instinct. Copies of this pamphlet have been laid upon the desks of the members.—*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

Died,

On the 7th inst., at Burleigh, Sunnyside, Chester Co. Pa., of pulmonary consumption, Cyrus M. Burleigh, aged 35 years.

In Hyatt, at her residence, near Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y., on the 14th inst. [this date is evidently an error, but we have no means of correcting it—*Ed. Standard*], Margaret Marriott Hyatt, in the 63rd year of her age, relict of James Hyatt.

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A Scientific Museum and Reading Room,

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WILLIAM PERSONS.

Certificates.

Without professing myself a believer in all varied departments of Phrenology, a Science to which I have given little or no attention, I yet have pleasure in acknowledging that, myself and family having submitted to an examination at the rsquest of Mr. Persons, he gave us, and that with great readiness, as far as I can judge, a very truthful description of our characters. Conscious defects were pointed out. Those faculties which needed cultivation, and those that had been improved and developed by particular pursuits of studies were named, in cases where he could not have known what these were.

As Mr. P. professes his belief in the atonement of Christ as the only ground of acceptance with God, and in the necessity of the influences of the Holy Spirit to regenerate the soul and to enable us to improve what is defective in us, and in the hope that it may be his object to become practically acquainted with thest truths himself, and to cause their influences to be felt in his teachings, I trust that he will meet with success in his classes.

JOHN ALEXANDER.
Brantford, December 26, 1854.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21st 1853.

This is to certify that the Bearer, Wm. Persons, is deeply imbued with the spirit and doctrines of Phrenology, has attended my lectures, and read my works; that he has a first rate *natural* talent for prosecuting this science, that I strongly recommend him, while examining his head, and before I knew him, to follow this science as a permanent profession; that I recommend him to the public as talented and worthy of patronage, and think him calculated to do good.

O. S. FOWLER.

N. B.—He is also an authorized agent for the works and publications of Fowler & Wells.

O. S. FOWLER,
For Fowler & Wells.

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Toronto, February 16th, 1855. 47-tf

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours.

THOS. F. CARY.

Toronto, August 12, 1854.

GROCERIES, &c.

LOTT & HILL

BEG leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to their extensive assortment of

Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

kept by them constantly on hand, at their Store on

KING STREET,

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,

where they are ever ready to wait upon those who may favor them with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at their Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

JAMES FORSTER BOULTON, B.A.,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.,
Solicitor,
AND
Master Extraordinary in Chancery.
OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,
NIAGARA,
Formerly the Office of the late Chas. L. Hall, Esq
Niagara, Jan, 1855. 42-1y

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, *KING STREET EAST,*
(OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,)
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
TORONTO, C. W.,

SAMUEL HEAKES,
Proprietor.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is now replete with a splendid Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF
Every Article a Lady can require.
Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Furs, Mantles,
Silk, Satin and Velvet Bonnets,
Silk Velvets and Plushes,
French Merinoes and Cashmeres,
Hosiery,
Gloves, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers,

with a general assortment of all that is useful and necessary.

The Millinery & Mantle Room, will be under very efficient and experienced superintendence.

☞ *An early call is respectfully solicited.*

SAMUEL HEAKES.

Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1854. 38

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C. W

September, 1854.

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

26 D. L.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALLED PARISIAN
TOOTH PASTE,
A UNIQUE PREPARATION,

Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,

WITHOUT ACID,
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect,* proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, *King Street West.*

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES EMPORIUM.



FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

NOTICE.

JACQUES & HAY

BEG to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced to rebuild their Factory, and meantime, having procured temporary accommodation, are prepared to execute orders as formerly.

They have a large Stock of all kinds of Furniture on hand, and also a varied assortment of Damasks and Curtain Trimmings imported by themselves from England and France, which they offer at low prices.

They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto received.

Toronto, January 16, 1855. 43.

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

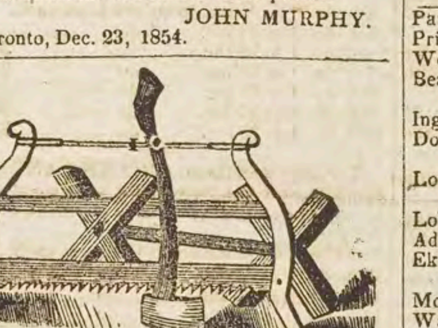
THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,
(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.

Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,

Made in the best manner.

ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

Toronto Savings Bank,

Established under the authority of the Legislature and under the patronage of his Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. F. M. DECHARBONNELL.

Honorary Directors:

Hon. J. Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, Dr. King, Dr. Trenor, Messrs. M. Scollard, Chas. Donlevy, Albert Furniss, Francis O'Dea, M. P. Hayes, Jas. Halliman, John McGee, T. J. O'Neil, J. O'Donohoe, P. J. O'Neil, D. Kohoe, Jas. Stock, P. Foy, W. J. Macdonald, John Shea, M. Macnamara, S. G. Lynn, J. Wallis, Chas. Robertson, Angus Macdonell, J. P. DeLaHaye.

Trustees and Directors

Elected to serve during the present year:—

W. J. MACDONELL,—PRESIDENT,
P. J. O'NEILL,—VICE-PRESIDENT,
MESSRS. S. G. LYNN, P. FOY, & DR. HAYES,
BANKERS—BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
SOLICITOR—JAS. HALLINAN, ESQ.

This Institution is now opened for the transaction of business on every day—Sundays and Holidays excepted,—from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., when sums from One Shilling upwards will be received on deposit, and Interest allowed according to its Rules and Regulations, which may be seen at any time by applying at the Bank.

The Toronto Savings Bank has been founded solely with a view towards encouraging habits of economy amongst the operative classes, by offering them a place for the secure deposit of their savings, and the most liberal terms of interest for the money they pay in—to accomplish these ends, and to ensure public confidence in the Institution, the Rules provide—

1. That there shall always be a numerous directory.

2. That ample securities be given by the Officers, and that both Officers and Trustees be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

3. That the utmost publicity shall be given to the manner in which its affairs shall be conducted, by submitting a statement at every Session of Parliament to each branch of the Legislature, and publishing the same in the city newspapers.

4. All the profits made by investments are to be paid to depositors, and the interest can never be less than FOUR per cent.

5. Interest is paid from the last day in each month in which the deposit is made, and continues until the day that the money be withdrawn, which may be done at any time.

6. The services of the Trustees and Directors are entirely gratuitous, and it is not permitted that they shall derive any advantage whatever from the funds—even as accommodation.

Office on Colborne Street, Corner of the Old Post Office Lane.

D. K. FEEHAN,
Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1854. 30.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GREAT BARGAINS

OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

Great Western Railway.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th Dec., 1854, and until further notice, (Sundays excepted) Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.	Accommo'n	Express.
NIAGARA FALLS depart	- -	A.M. 7.00	A.M. 11.30	P.M. 1.10	P.M. 11.30
Thorald	- -	7.40	P.M.	1.35	A.M.
St. Catharines	- -	7.55	12.05	1.45	12 05
Jordan	- -	8.20	- -	1.58	
Beamsville	- -	8.45	- -	2.10	
Grimsby	- -	9.15	- -	2.20	
Stoney Creek	- -	9.50	- -	2.40	
HAMILTON arrive	- -	10.10	1.15	2.55	1.20
HAMILTON depart	A.M. 8.45	- -	1.25	3.05	1.30
Dundas	9.10	- -	- -	3.25	
Flamboro'	9.25	- -	- -	3 35	
Fairchild's Creek	10.00	- -	- -	4.05	
GALT depart	9.15	- -	- -	3.15	
GALT arrive	11.40	- -	- -	5.40	
Paris	10 25	- -	2.45	4.30	3.00
Princeton	10.45	- -	- -	4.55	
Woodstock	11.30	- -	3.30	5.30	3.55
Beachville	11.50	- -	- -	5.45	
Ingersoll	P.M. 12 10	- -	3 50	6.00	4.15
Dorchester	12.30	- -	- -	6.20	
LONDON arrive	12.50	- -	4.25	6.40	4.50
LONDON depart	- -	A.M. 10.20	4.35	6.55	5.00
Lobo	- -	10.55	5.00	7.20	5.25
Adelaide Road	- -	11.15			
Ekfrid	- -	11.35	- -	7.50	
Mosa	- -	P.M. 12.05			
Wardsville	- -	12.25	6.00	8.30	6.30
Thamesville	- -	1.15			
Chatham	- -	2.00	6.50	9.35	7 25
WINDSOR, arrive	- -	4.15	8.30	11.10	9.05

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accommo'n	Mixed.	Express.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Express.
WINDSOR depart	A.M. 4.00	- -	A.M. 10.00	- -	P.M. 2.30	P.M. 7.00
Chatham	5.40	- -	11.40	- -	4.35	8.40
Thamesville	- -	- -	P.M.	- -	5.15	
Wardsville	6.35	- -	12.35	- -	5.50	9.40
Mosa	- -	- -	- -	- -	6.20	
Ekfrid	7.15	- -	- -	- -	6.45	
Adelaide road	- -	- -	- -	- -	7.00	
Lobo	7.45	- -	1.45	- -	7.15	10.40
LONDON arrive	8.10	- -	2.10	- -	7.50	11.05
LONDON depart	8.20	- -	2.25	P.M. 5.10	- -	11.15
Dorchester	8.40	- -	- -	5.30		
Ingersoll	9.00	- -	3.00	5.55	. -	11.50
Beachville	9.15	- -	- -	6.20		A.M.
Woodstock	9.30	- -	3.25	6.40	- -	12.15
Princeton	10.05	- -	- -	7.20		
Paris	10.25	- -	4.25	7.45	- -	1.05
Fairchild's Creek	10.50	- -	4.50	8 10		
GALT depart	9.15	- -	3.15			
GALT arrive	11.40	- -	5.40			
Flamboro'	11.20	- -	- -	8.50		
Dundas	11.28	- -	- -	6.05		
HAMILTON, arrive	11.48	- -	5.40	9.30	- -	2.25
HAMILTON, depart	P.M. 12.00	P.M. 3.30	5.50	- -	- -	2.35
Stoney Creek	12.18	3.50				
Grimsby	12.40	4.20				
Beamsville	12.15	4.40				
Jordan	1.10	5.00				
St. Catharines	1.25	5.25	7.00	- -	- -	3.45
Thorald	1.35	5.40				
NIAGARA FALLS arrive	2.00	6.20	7.35	- -	- -	4.20

Through Freight Trains will leave Suspension Bridge at 5.00 p.m. and Windsor at 5.40 p.m. The Company's Time-Table can be had on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office, Hamilton, November, 1854. 39

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN McGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,

GRIST and SAW MILL
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,

Of every description; also, plain and ornamental

CAST IRON COLUMNS,
Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,
AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,
Oven Mouths & Cauldrons
SUGAR KETTLES,
SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS
PLOUGH CASTINGS, &c.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamenlal Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

BRASS FITTINGS

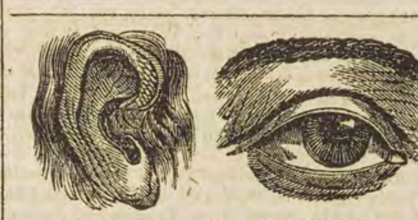
Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.



DR. CADWELL,
OCULIST & AURIST,
Operator on the Eye and Ear,
FOR
Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.
SURGERY No. 50, KING ST. EAST

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.
Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!



WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

BEGS leave to call special attention to his Stock of

DRY GOODS!

New Dresses.
New Merinoes. New Cobourgs.
New Shawls.
New Plaids. New Polkas.
New Flannels.
New Ribbons. New Collars.
New Carpets.
New Sleeves. New Habits.
New Blankets.
New Gloves. New Hosiery.
Neck Ties,
Veils, Head-Dresses, &c.,
☞ *CHEAP FOR CASH.*

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Woollen Goods.

A FULL Assortment of Wool Sleeves, Cuffs, Hoods, Ear Caps, Rigolettes, Boas, Galters, Buskins, &c., &c.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Staple Goods.

SUPERIOR America Sheeting, Ticks, Drills, Satinetts, Seamless Bags, &c., and Splendid value in Shirtings, Ginghams, Prints, &c., not excelled in Canada.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, King Street, East.

Checkered Warehouse, Third door from Church Street, Toronto, December 14, 1854. 40-6m

FRESH ARRIVALS.

A LARGE Stock of Lochfine HERRINGS, MACKEREL, Smoked SALMON, North Wiltshire and Double Gloucester CHEESES, together with an assortment of TEAS, in fancy Caddies, which the Subscriber can recommend for family use. Also, a large Stock of Port and Sherry *WINES*, Pale and Dark *BRANDIES*, *OLD TOM* (or London Gin), *Scotch Whiskey, Bottled Ale and Porter*, at

W. MONAGHAN'S,
East India House, 50, King Street.

Toronto, November 27, 1854. 37-4t

THE TORONTO
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
AND
Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,
No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History. Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

	£	s.	d.
One Year	£1	0	0
Six Months	0	15	0
Three Months	0	8	0
One Month	0	3	9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

	£	s.	d.
One Year	£1	10	0
Six Months	1	2	6
Three Months	0	12	6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

Information Wanted

OF MRS. SIDNEY JACKSON, who left the State of Pennsylvania, about the time that the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and who came to Canada, leaving some property in the above-named State. If she will call on or communicate by letter with Robert Phillips, Centre St., Toronto, she will hear news of much importance relating to her property.

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction contingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions,* especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, may be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

Tariff of Duties.

Payable on Imports into Canada, under the Act 12 Victoria, cap 1, and the Acts amending same of April, 1853, and December, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.
Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.
Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.
Books, printed, free.
Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books. Blanks, do.
Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.
Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.
Brandy, three shillings per gallon.
Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.
Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.
Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.
Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.
Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.
Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.
Candles, twelve and a half per cent.
Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.
Castings, twelve and a half per cent.
Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent,
Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do.
Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.
Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.
Coin and Bullion, free.
Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.
Cordials, four shillings per gallon.
Cotton Wool, free.
Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.
Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.
Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.
Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent
Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.
Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.
Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.
Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.
Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do;
Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.
Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.
Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.
Ginger, three pence per pound.
Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do;
Indian Corn, free.
Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.
Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do, Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.
Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.
Liquors, four shillings per gallon.
Maccaroni, one penny per pound.
Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.
Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent;
Mahogany, do.
Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.
Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.
Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.
Molasses, two pence per gallon.
Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.
Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.
Nitre, two and a half per cent.
Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.
Paintings, free.
Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.
Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.
Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.
Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb
Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.
Preserved Fruits, 12*l* 10 per cent.
Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.
Quills, twelve and a half per cent.
Quinces, thirty per cent.
Raisins, one penny per pound.
Rice, twelve and a half per cent.
Rope, old, two and a half per cent.
Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.
Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.
Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.
Salt, free; Seeds, do.
Segars, two shillings per pound.
Snuff, four pence per pound.
Soap, twelve and a half per cent.
Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.
Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.
Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.
Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.
Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.
Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cnt.
Steel, two and a half per cent.
Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.
Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt
White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and sixence per cwt.
Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt
Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.
Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.
Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.
Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.
Tea, two pence per pound.
Tin, two and a half per cent
Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.
Toys, twelve and a half per cent
Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent
Varnish, twelve and a half per cent
Vermicelli, one penny per pound
Vinegar, three pence per gallon
Vitriol, two and a half per cent
Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do;
Whalebone, do
Wheat, free.
Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon
Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon
Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence
Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence
Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do
All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in shorts, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron, green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz.:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall impart or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter, cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish, fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—Customs Department.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. Bouchette, C. C.

(*CIRCULAR.*)

I. G. O.—Customs Department,
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. Bouchette.

The Collector of Customs.

16TH VIC. CAP. 85. DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No. 2.

I. G. O.—Customs Department,
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermiceli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,
F. Hincks, *Inspector Gen.*

IV. And be it enacted, That spirits and strong waters having the flavour of any kind of spirits or strong waters subject to higher duty than that imposed on Whiskey, shall be liable to the duty, imposed on the kind of spirits or strong waters of which they have the flavor as aforesaid, from whatever substance they may be distilled or prepared; but nothing in this Section shall be constructed as a declaration that spirits and Strong waters so flavored, were or were not before the passing of this Act subject to the duty imposed on those of which they have the flavor.

Crown Lands for Sale.

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200]. in the Township of Elma, in the county of Perth, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to John Sharman, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first snstalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than 200 acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con 1 to 71 inc 100 acres each, 72 [51].
2d do 1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each.
3d do 1 to 5 inc 8 to 36 inc about 100 each.
4th do 1 to 36 inc about 100 acres each.
5th do 1 to 36 inc. do
6th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 114.
7th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 123.
8th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 119.
9th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 129.
10th do 1 to 35 inc. do 36, 129.

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con 1 to 35 inc about 100 acres each, 36, 137
12th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 140
13th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 146
14th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 146
15th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 151
16th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 150
17th do 1 to 35 inc do 36, 157
18th do 1 to 35 inc from 67 to 80 acres 36, 123

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 27th July, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned land [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vic ch 200] in the County of Huron, will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to the Resident Agent, John Clarke, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the thirty-first of next month, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than 200 acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF GREY.

1st Con 1 to 70 inclusive, 100 acres each.
2d do 1 to 35 do about do
3d do 1 to 35 do do do
4th do 1 to 35 do do do
5th do 1 to 35 do do do
6th do 1 to 35 do do do
7th do 1 to 35 do do do
8th do 1 to 35 do do do
9th do 1 to 35 do do do
10th do 1 to 35 do do do
11th do 1 to 10, 16 to 35 do do do
12th do 1 to 35 do do do
13th do 1 to 35 do do do
14th do 1 to 35 do do do

TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY.

Concession A 1 to 10 inclusive, 100 acres each.
do B 11 to 40 do do
do C 1 to 33 do about 90 do 34, 76.
1st Con 11 to 60 inclusive, 100 acres each
2d do 1, 290; 2, 254; 3, 217; 4, 180; 5, 147, 6, 106; 7, 59; 8, 36;
3d Con 1 to 8 inc about 100 acres each, 9, 95
4th Con 1 to 9 inc about 100 acres each, 10, 160 11, 122; 12, 85; 13, 49; 14, 13.
5th Con 1 to 14 inc about 100 acres each
6th Con 1 to 14 inc do 15, 182; 16, 139; 17, 103; 18, 67; 19, 33
7th Con 1 to 19 inc about 100 acres each, 20, 95;
8th Con 1 to 20 inc do 21, 158; 22, 122; 23, 86; 24, 65
9th Con 1 to 25 inc about 100 acres each
10th Con 1 to 25 inc do 26, 178; 27, 143; 28, 107; 29, 71; 30, 35
11th Con 1 to 30 inc about 100 acres each
12th Con 1 to 30 inc do 31, 199; 32, 163; 33, 128; 34, 92; 35, 48

TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK.

Concession C 11 to 40 inclusive, 100 acres each

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 24th November, 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands (set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict. ch. 200), in the County of Grey, U. C., will be open for sale to actual Settlers, upon application to William Jackson, Esquire, at Durham, in the Township of Bentinck, on and after the FOURTH of JANUARY, on the following terms:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres, during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be errected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

4th Con. 1 to 30 inc. about 100 acres each, 31 (57),
5th " 1 to 30 inc. about 100 each, 31 (59),
6th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (62),
7th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (67),
8th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (69),
9th " 1 to 13, 17 to 30 in. about 100 each, 31 (69)
10th " 1 to 13, 17 to 30 inc. " 31 (70)
11th " 1 to 30 inc. about 100 each, 31 (75).
12th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (76).
13th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (75).
14th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (74).
15th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (74).
16th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (75).
17th " 1 to 30 inc. " 31 (78).
18th " 1 to 30 inc. about 125 each, 31 (96).

Also,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s. 6d. per acre.

TOWNSHIP OF HOLLAND.

4th Con. A (54), 18 (20), 19 (97), 20 to 22 inc. (116 each), 23 to 27 inc. (117 each).
5th " 19, 20 (together 59), 21 (134), 22 (217), 23 (286), 24 (202), 25 to 27 inc. (200 each).
6th " 7 (100), 8 (27), 24 (162), 25 (196), 26, 27 (200 each.)
7th " 7, 8 (200 each), 9 (148), 10 (62), 25 (37), 26 (111), 27 (187).
8th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [228], 10 [200], 11 [186], 12 [111], 13 [33], 30 [218].
9th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [225], 10 to 13 inc. [200 each], 14 [156], 15 [79].
10th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 14 inc. [200 each], 15 [202], 16 [200], 17 [122], 18 [45].
11th " 7, 8 [200 each], 9 [221], 10 to 18 inc. [200 each], 19 [167].
12th " 7 to 19 inc [from 179 to 192 acres each, 20 [272], 21 [196], 22 [112], 23 [31].

East of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 to 11 inc. [50 acres each].
2nd " 1 to 11 inc. do do

West of Toronto and Sydenham Road.

1st Range, 1 [6], 2 [14], 3 [22], 4 [30], 5 [38], 6 [46], 7 to 11 inc. [50 each].
2nd " 7 [5], 8 [13], 9 [21], 10 [29].
3rd " 51 to 18 inc. [50 acres each].

TOWNSHIP OF GLENELG.

West of the Toronto and Sydenham Road.

3rd Range, 8 to 100 inc., 106 to 110 inc. [50 acres each].

Advertisements.

Information Wanted.

THE Subscriber, with his wife, Mrs. Emaline Hall, desires to hear from her brother, WILLIAM BUCK, from near Clarksville, Tennessee. It is known that he was recently in the State of Indiana, on this way to Canada West, and it is presumed that he has reached the Province. Any information from him will be thankfully received at this place.

JOHN HALL.

Catharines, C. W., St. Sept. 1st, 1854. 25

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of JACOB JACKSON, a colored man, who left Philadelphia about nine weeks ago, intending to go to to Canada, in search of his brother Richard. It is supposed that he visited Toronto.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife.

SARAH JACKSON,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S.

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Information Wanted.

CHARLES MACPIKE, purchased by Benjamin Gray, of Pike County, Missouri, and sold by him when about twenty years of age, to Hockens, a Slave-trader, now christened Charles Fisher, is at present living in Canada West.

The said Charles Fisher would be thankful to receive any information concerning Maria Macpike, of Bowling Green, and William Mountjoy, of Ramsey Creek, Clarkesville, in Pike County, Missouri, United States; also of William, Mary, Sarah, and Martha Mackpike, of the same County, on the estate of Widow Cothrine, and of John, his next brother, purchased by Samuel Lighter of Pike County, and sold by Lighter to James Patterson, in the County of Lincoln.

Any information concerning the above persons directed to "Thomas Smallwood, York Street, Toronto, Canada West," will be thankfully received by

CHARLES FISHER.

Toronto, March 3rd, 1855. 1-6w.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CANADA FARMER,

A New and Splendidly Illustrated Monthly Journal,

Devoted to Agriculture & Horticulture.

IN presenting to the public a PROSPECTUS of the CANADA FARMER, the Publisher can only promise his best efforts to render the work alike useful to the great Farming Interest and satisfactory to its Readers. The undersigned has been some time connected with the GENESEE FARMER, and he is authorized to say that all the EXPERIENCE AND TALENT employed on that Old and Respectable Journal, will also contribute to the Pages of the CANADA FARMER, in addition to the assistance of some of the best Agricultural writers in the provinces.

By a happy combination of events, the Canadas are now brought into closer relation with the States; and whatever promotes the prosperity and welfare of the one, equally benefits the other.

The CANADA FARMER will be of the same size and general appearance as the Genesee Farmer; and in amount of reading matter and variety of Illustrations, for the price, will surpass any similar Journal in the world.

The undersigned will be supplied with all the leading Horticultural and Agricultural Publications of this and foreign countries; and the readers of the Canada Farmer may look confidently to its pages for all improvements in Horticulture, Farming, Stock-Breeding, &c. Each number will contain 32 Royal Octavo Pages, in double columns.

TERMS—Invariably in Advance.

One Copy, 2s. 6d. Five copies, 10s. Eight copies 15s; and at the same rate for any larger number.

A collection of choice flower seeds, recently imported from Europe, will be distributed to patrons of the paper, and such as get up Clubs of eight or more subscribers for the work.

All subscriptions commence with the volume, the first number of which will be issued on the first of January, 1855.

Specimen numbers, showbills, &c., sent free to applicants.

☞ Postmasters and all friends of agricultural improvement are respectfully invited to act as Agents for the Farmer.

☞ Subscription money, properly mailed and registered, may be sent at my risk.

JOHN E. FORCE,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Hamilton, C. W.

CONSTITUTION OF THE Provincial Union.

Article I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

Believing in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union, not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st: To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Povincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objests in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

Art. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

Art. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

Art. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

Art. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specfic object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman.*

Art. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

Art. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

Art. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

Art. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specfied, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

Art. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4th, 1821.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000.

THE long period of over *Thirty-three Years,* during which the *Saturday Evening Post* has been established, and its present immense circulation, are guarantees to all who may subscribe to it, that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements, so far, for the coming year, are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the *Post.* Positive arrangements already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH. GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. DENISON, MARY IRVING, E. L. SPROAT, MRS. CARLEN, FANNY FERN, and a NEW CONTRIBUTOR,
(whose name by request is withheld).

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing the following novelet:—

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By Mrs. Emilie F. Carlen, author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c., &c.

We purpose following this with an original novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great *Evils of Intemperance*, entitled—

The Falls of the Wyalusing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We also have made arrangements for *two stories,* to be entitled:—

The Oneida Sisters,

AND

The Nabob's Will.

By Grace Greenwood, author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also the following additional contributions:—

New Series of Sketches.

By Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

Mark, the Sexton.

A novelet, by Mrs. Denison, author of "The Step-Mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN,

OR,

The Cloud with a Silver Lining.

A novelet, by Mary Irving.

And last, but by no means least,—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the *Post's* own exclusive Contributor:—

VIVIA,

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